based on timber, by the time the injunction is investigated, the man and the timber may both disappear. Whether the available security is altogether inadequate or whether the adequate security dwindles, it is not a matter for arbitrary interference either by the Court or by the Government. It is a matter for the exercise of judicial discretion by the presiding officers in the Courts. Even if no money is deposited, if a bona fide case is made out the judicial officer can always say under the Civil Procedure Code, that the sale is adjourned and the Chief Court has also recommended them to do so. Now I am putting to the Hon'ble Members the question that if there were cases where the Circular was repeatedly violated can it ever be expected that the 40 vigilant non-official Members of this house would keep quiet over the matter. They were able to find out only this bubble of a case. It will not be a compliment for the acumen, the energy and intelligence of the Hon'ble Members of this House to say that they have failed to collect instances. I won't believe it. The irresistible conclusion is that such instances do not exist. The Hon'ble Members will hence realise that rather than passing a resolution like this the best thing would be to leave the matter where it is. There is a beneficial circular and it is being properly used by the judiciary and nothing better can be desired.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—What about the day fees?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I know the existence of such a practice. It is a matter which has to be entirely left to the discretion of the judicial officers.

Mr. President.—That is the main point.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—The discussion in this House on this subject will be forwarded to the Chief Court for such action as they deem desirable in the matter.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan.—On the assurance given by the Secretary to Government, I beg leave of the House to withdraw this resolution.

Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

2. Government officers not to be allowed to receive public Entertainments.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—"*This Council recommends to the Government to issue strict orders that the Government officers*

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including the Diwan should not accept addresses, parties and entertainments of any kind except when they retire from service".

Sir, these are days of tea-parties and addresses. Let us see what the real import of the term is.

Mr. President.—One word. Suppose a friend gives a party I think it has nothing to do with this. But the resolution as it stands even disallows that.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I will be dealing with that in the speech. In the speech, I will make that point clear.

Mr. President.—A friend invites you for a tea-party. You cannot accept the invitation. That is the resolution.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I will move and see whether there is any practical difficulty. I shall watch the discussions.

Sir, these are the days of innumerable Tea parties and addresses. Let us see what the real reason of import of these tea-parties.

A tea-party is intended to be a social gathering where a host or a committee of hosts, will entertain a particular Guest or a number of guests and the friends and well-wishers of both hosts and guests. The opportunity is at times taken advantage of to present addresses also to the guests. One would expect mirth and hilarity at such meetings. I also do not deny that these parties, on certain occasions do drive away dull cares. But, as in most cases, they touch our pockets and bring together the same people to discuss the weather and to retail gossip about our absent neighbours, they have a distressing effect on right-minded persons.

Only the other day, a well-known writer has classified in the "Hindu" the motives for these functions. I shall summarise them here, and add one or two of mine to the list. "(1) Because X wants to ingratiate himself into the superior's good graces for his own benefit or for the benefit of a near relation. (2) Because he was to organise one, as custom or etiquette expects of him. (3) Because he had a daughter to be married or a son-in-law to be exhibited. (4) Because he is anxious that others should admire his fine house, his fine relatives and retainers and his fine articles," and so fathers the function on a birthday or the rice giving ceremony, and he shrewdly adds that "in 99 out of 100 instances we jump to some sordid conclusion like that and the strange thing about it is that in 98 out of 99 cases we are right." Perfectly true.

But, Sir, how rare the parties there! A few good, kindred friends meet, not for self-seeking ends, nor for duty, nor for

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ostentation but to bring cheer or from a sense of friendship? One can excuse a peon or constable being feted by his friends when he is transferred because that will be a time when a good number of our poor fellow-men will get a decent feed. But there is no sense in having a tea-party for every transfer or for every acting appointment or promotion of an officer especially when there are honest differences of opinion, or whenever an inspecting officer visits a locality he is bound to as a part of his duty, or in having hundreds of parties when an officer gets some decorations from the British Government. I can understand an officer being complimented with a tea-party on his retirement after a creditable service for his Ruler and State. But has not this function lost all its charms and cheerful vitality by its being prostituted for motives of self-interest and vanity?

I have seen men going about in parties with turbans and clothes tied on their heads to parade their admiration and their worship for the guest of the day. Of course, their activities will begin and end near the table they sit. I have seen them running to come within the focus of the photographer's lens. In certain localities there are standing Committees for organising tea-parties; while in others there are men who are always prepared to lend their names to decorate invitation cards!

I shall not descend to disgusting particulars nor descend on the depths to which the so-called leaders have fallen. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not enter my emphatic protest against a tendency to utilise this institution of tea-parties for political purposes, i. e., to say, to cover the many sins, both of omission and commission, of the Government. How its help was sought by interested persons to justify many appointments and promotions and other orders in order to make them appear that they all have popular support and appreciation particularly the one given to the Diwan in Trichur recently in the teeth of opposition; are matters too well-known to the Hon'ble Members. The spirit of the Standing Orders is not properly observed and the persons responsible for its administration are the greatest sinners in this respect. Sir, the acceptance of these parties places the officers of the State under various obligations. It has a demoralising effect upon the public services as well as on the public at large.

I sincerly hope that every officer will realise that the intelligent people of Cochin can correctly evaluate these public exhibitions of senility or nervous prostration on the part of a section of the so-called leaders of the country, and refuse to

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countenance such got up functions. A bold front like that will have an exhilerating moral effect.

* **Dr. A. R. Menon.**—Sir, I rise to second this resolution. Anyone who after hearing this resolution prompted by any feeling of jealousy or animosity or malice, dismiss that thought from your mind. It is a matter of indifference to us as to who gives a tea-party or to whom provided these tea-parties do not affect the conduct of the public adversely. It is very difficult, though it is possible, yet it is very difficult to differentiate a man from the post he occupies. Therefore, the justification that a party is to honour an individual does not carry much weight. But we do not want constantly these parties to be got up for any officer whatsoever. The time to shower the congratulations upon the officer is the time when he leaves his place. It is my duty, it may be a painful duty, it may be an undesirable duty, to submit to you the growing criticism, to burn you in the crucible of terrible criticism so that the dross may be removed and the gold may shine. It is only to weed the vices that you find in associations so that the seedling of virtues may not be choked by the weeds of vices and of all the vices, vanity, that idea accepted the notion of one's own self-importance are calculated to do more harm to the public than any other and during the passage of life I have gained pieces of philosophy now and then and one piece is he who is anxious to be spoken well of is he who is anxious to receive congratulations and encomiums. These very persons who resent criticism are the very persons who object to hostile views or views opposite to their own views. Therefore, Sir, by encouraging in season and out of season a person making him believe greater than what he really is or even making him believe as great as he is, sometimes makes him intolerable of criticism. Any man who is prepared to accept the public service must be prepared to receive criticism. People who are thin-skinned must relinquish public service. It is an inevitable condition that public servant, no matter who he is, must not unnecessarily resent and go out of his way to show his resentment. That attitude will not deter the critics. Nobody says his function of criticism is a happy one or a pleasant one. But Sir, in the scheme of things everybody has a place and the Diwan has a place and a contankerous critic like me has a place in the public life. I say the function of the opposition is not to praise the Government but to find fault with them, and submit them to cruel criticism which I have endeavoured to do, and which I will endeavour to

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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do much more energetically hereafter. Therefore, these ideas. What happens, a tea party is got up by an obliging friend. We see there persons opening up columns and columns of precious papers and which is an interpretation to show publicly the popularity of the person. Another thing is in the scheme of things. Mr. Satchit has a place just as Mr. Menon. Therefore, if we find it very difficult to contradict that statement, I say all your good points will be remembered. I wish the Diwan and other Officers who are to retire should be entertained with tea-parties when their period is over. We will be the first, all of us, even contankerous critics who take up arms will be the very first to give them a grand reception when they come here. But some Members may stand behind the back, and say, go to the Railway Station and proclaim him the hero. The next morning they find the printer's ink and condemn their article. In the day time, I shall not be indulging in that sweet music of the nightingale in the morning and the hooting of an owl in the evening. If I criticise a person, I criticise him openly. We want that criticism to be made not by indirect methods and getting over the criticisms by tea-parties to open up their hospitable columns. Sometimes to my surprise, I find that the Madras papers have nothing better to do than writing of persons going for tea-parties. They are demoralising the capacity of their life. Though I am sorry to use the word in this house, we do not want to prosecute these tea-parties for advertising their greatness, when you don't possess that greatness. We do not condemn the tea-parties. It is time for us to put a stop to such things, and the only way to do that is to pass a stringent Regulation that no tea-party or garden-party be given to any officer which is a bribery, which is nothing but a bribery, a gentle bribery. The other, the real bribery is a noble bribery. At least there is no necessity in that for a bribery. This is called bribery. Let us not have these things, these gentle flattering bribery. Let us disassociate from these things. In the fullness of time, we shall be the first to shower congratulations upon you to keep your memory ever green in our minds.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder.—Sir, if the motive behind this resolution was to complain that we do not get as many tea-parties from the officials as we give them, I would have had no quarrel with the Hon. Mover of the resolution. Tea-parties, dinner parties and entertainments are common features of modern society. In every civilized country tea parties and entertainments are given to Government Officials.....

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Including White Horse.

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Mr. Shabdai S. Koder.—White Horse Whisky is also included and educated and civilised as we are, I do not agree to make our State an exception. I therefore oppose this resolution.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—Mr. President, Sir. I rise to oppose this resolution. While listening to the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Oorakam, a speech full of conviction and sincerity which he alone is capable of and which sustains him unscathed in all his almost single handed fights in this house, proclaiming him the true warrior that he really is, I was all along hesitating, what I should do in this matter, whether to oppose him or support him. Sir, I want considering the importance and ramifications of the question both to support him and oppose him and I am prepared to make a speech both as an opposer and a supporter. But now I am inclined to deliver a speech in opposing the resolution and, if I am permitted to do so, I shall make my supporting speech demolishing all the arguments raised in my present speech with a vehemence which I have refrained from exhibiting now.

Sir, these tea parties are, like the mercy of Shakespeare in his famous Merchant of Venice, "twice blessed". It blesses him that gives and him that takes. These parties have come to stay. They have become part and parcel of the present system of Government all over the world and in our State, of late, tea parties are the very pivots on which the whole administrative machinery turns. The tea party organisers have recently received a rise in status by the inauguration of the new method of the 'Committee of Hosts' and we see such committees with many an Hon. M. L. C. in their staff working in all earnestness when even police officers are transferred from town stations to Cusbas. I am, Sir, for extending the scope and activities of the new fangled department of tea parties. I am really sorry that till now I have not had the unique honour of being included in any of the Committee of hosts. Not only that, such committees seem to entertain some inexplicable prejudice against me personally as they do not even extend kind invitations for their parties to me. Sir, it is really very unfair and I in all earnestness make an appeal from the floor of this Hon. House not to forget poor me, as Honourable as any one else in this house, when such invitations are distributed in future.

Sir, my appeal apart, I am for tea parties whether I am personally invited or not. In the guise of tea parties, we can bring out all high officers out of their seclusion to any part of the land we want, officers who refused an audience, and kept silent

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over our prayers and protestations and even make them do whatever, which they might not under ordinary circumstances, condescented to do. Again tea parties often bring forth utterances and declarations from the happy receipient of these which they would hesitate to make when their bellies were otherwise empty. These parties really tend to create a vomitting tendency. No wonder, for when the wine is in, the wit will be out. Again these parties are the rare occasions when many respectable people, whom some may out of envy style toadies and sychophants, find their level and try to throw contemptuous askance at contankerous critics.

Sir, after all, when all is told, tea parties are the occasions welcomed by honest people, who care more for cups of tea, sumptuous plates of sweets and costly cigars. To those who have experienced the annoyance of little children, encouraged by their mothers of course, when we sit to a cup of tea and a dry piece of bread, after a long day's work in court or office, will easily realise how welcome these parties are to the fortunate invitees which enable them to sit at a warm corner of a well laid table and enjoy a refreshing evening treat. The resolution says 'except on retirement'. Sir, who will and why should we entertain retiring officers? Their days are gone. We do not worship the setting sun but only the rising sun. That alone is worth-a-while.

One last point and I am done. There are several people, including certain well-known editors who will not have an opportunity to use their special dress particularly intended to serve on such happy occasions if tea parties are so cruelly banned.

For these reasons, and for several others which I have in my mind, though I have not given expression to them, I very strongly oppose the motion, reserving to myself, with the permission of the House, the right to vote as I please, if the Hon'ble Mover presses it to a division.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I rise to oppose this resolution. The underlying object of giving a tea-party is to indicate the appreciation, respect, and sometimes even affection of those who got up tea-parties. There is a complaint that there has been an abnormally large number of tea parties in the State to the Diwan and Government Officials. I take that as an indication of the great respect, profound veneration and deep love of the people towards the officials including the Diwan

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who govern the country in such an exemplary, efficient and praise-worthy manner. During the Budget Session it has been clearly shown that the Government especially the Diwan is actuated by a single purpose of developing the moral, commercial and industrial development of the State. Therefore, if people wanted to show their appreciation by means of getting up of tea-parties, I do not think that action deserves condemnation. Further by means of these parties people have a general belief that some of their grievances and requirements could be brought to the pointed notice of the Head of the administration. When the stomach is full the mind is in a pleasant mood to receive such requests and suggestions. It is based upon this principle that international questions and high state policies are discussed in European countries either at lunch parties or dinner parties. Mr. Lloyd George, late premier, used to discuss state questions at the breakfast table. Further, it would be noted that in many cases, the invitations issued about these tea-parties, are printed on the same card and issued by the same factory by the same Board of Directors and the expenses also were incurred by these generous souls. These parties also enable the hungry poor to get a morsel of delicious things from the leavings left by the well-fed guests. Thus viewing from all points of view, I think, I am justified in opposing this motion.

Mr. A. Narayana Menon.—After a hard day's work, one likes to have some relaxation and it is in that mood that I have heard the speech of the gallant Member for Mulakunnathukavu (Laughter). The ambitious though sincere attempt of the Member for Oorakam to write a new chapter in the moral code of man has of-course, to be appreciated. But there is another side to the picture. It is that side that I want to present. This resolution includes within its scope addresses also. If you prohibit all Government Officers from receiving addresses, they would grow themselves to be rather stiff-necked beaurocrats unapproachable to the ordinary rustic population, and the result may be that at the next budget session the Hon'ble Member for Oorakam may take another risk in the form of tabling a cut motion like that we had at the commencement of the discussion of the general budget this year. What I submit is that if you prohibit addresses to all officers and if you don't allow those officers to mingle with the people so that the people may have opportunities to represent their grievances, you will be creating a very bad atmosphere, you will thereby be virtually asking the officers to sit in all serenity and reserves in their offices. Should we confine the people to resort themselves to

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petition mongering whenever they have a grievance? Why not give the officers opportunities of mingling freely with the people and of learning their grievances? I do not attach any importance to tea-parties and entertainments. If you prohibit the head of the administration and heads of departments from taking addresses from the people and from listening to their grievances, you are going in the wrong direction and retracing progress already made. Then again, suppose a friend wishes to give an officer an address and entertain him at a tea-party; why should we stop it. We know of instances of M. L. C's, once they have been elected going about receiving parties after parties. Is the right and privilege of accepting parties to be the monopoly of M. L. C's alone? What harm is there if Government Members in this Council also are allowed to receive addresses and to be invited to parties? We need not give them parties or addresses if we do not like. If some people are disposed to give parties or addresses, why not allow officers to accept them? Again how can a decision of ours bind the public from giving a party to any officer they like? I regard this resolution only in a light spirit. There is after all nothing important in it. My friends wanted to talk on something. Of course they have had the opportunity, we had over relaxation. It is only in that mood, that I speak on this resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തിൽ ദിവാൻ ഉൾപ്പെടെ എന്നുള്ളതു മാറ്റി ദിവാൻജി ഒഴികെ എന്നാക്കിയാൽ ഇതു സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ വിരോധമില്ല. ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തിന്റെ അവതാരകൻ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ഉദ്ദേശശുദ്ധി ഇതിനുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതു കേവലം ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ മാത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നിശ്ചയമല്ല. ഈ ഭാഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പർമാരേയും ഇതു ബാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ദിവാൻജിക്ക് അഡ്റസ്സുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ പങ്കെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ അഡ്റസ്സുകൊടുപ്പിലും മറ്റും ഒരു ഡിമോറലൈസേഷനും ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. ദിവാൻജിയെ ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി അഡ്റസ്സുകൾ വഴിക്കും മറ്റും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു പലവിധത്തിലും പ്രയോജനകരമായ സമ്പ്രദായമാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഡിമോറലൈസേഷൻ പ്രധാനമായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു് ടി പാർട്ടികൾകൊണ്ടൊന്നുമല്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഒറ കാര്യം മാത്രം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ സ്ഥാനത്തിലും അസ്ഥാനത്തിലും കുറ്റം പറയുന്ന ഒരു നയം ചിലർ സ്വീകരിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇവിടെ ഡിമോറലൈസേഷൻ വല്ലതും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ നിശ്ചയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മെമ്പർതന്നെ ദിവാൻജിക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ടീ പാർട്ടികളിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പങ്കെടുത്തിരിയ്ക്കും.

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മിസ്റ്റർ ഇ. ഇക്കണ്ടവാര്യർ.— എനിക്ക് അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഇതിനു മുമ്പ് ദിവാൻജിയുടെ കാലത്തു പാർട്ടിയ്ക്കു പോയിട്ടില്ലേ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഇ. ഇക്കണ്ടവാര്യർ.— പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— അപ്പോൾ അതിൽ പങ്കുകൊണ്ടിട്ടില്ലേ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഇ. ഇക്കണ്ടവാര്യർ.— ഒരിക്കൽ മാത്രമേ അങ്ങിനെയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— എന്തായാലും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തിന്റെ വാചകത്തിലും അവതാരകന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിലും പരിശുദ്ധത വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നാണ്. ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ നന്നാക്കാൻ വേണ്ടി മാത്രമുള്ള വിമർശനമേ നമ്മുടെ എടുക്കാവൂ. എന്നാൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെക്കൊണ്ടു പലതും ചെയ്യിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ആർ. മേനോൻ.— ആ കാലമൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞു പോയി.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ആ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ആർ. മേനോൻ.— ഓഹോ! അതൊക്കെ നൈറ്റിംഗെയിൽസ് ആയി.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ഈ മനഃസ്ഥിതി മാറിയാലേ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ. ദിവാൻജിക്കു പാർട്ടികൾ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനെ മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas invited me two or three times to interfere in the debate but not for a tea-party. (Laughter). He is a friend of mine and his lead I have taken in many matters on many occasions. He utilised this opportunity to advise the non-official Members of this House as also the non-official public not to mis-use tea-parties.

I neither oppose this resolutions nor do I support it. All that I would request the Members of the Treasury Bench is to drink their tea at the tea parties with a pinch of salt in it. The requests contained in the addresses given after the tea-parties, the praises and the flatteries contained in the Mangalapathrams and all those things, it is better that the Government officers including the Diwan don't take them at their face value. All people alike have not got access to the Government Officers and to the Diwan and all of them cannot alike get their grievances redressed by this method. It may be that in the eyes of the Hon'ble

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Member for South Ezhuvas this is a very good method for satisfying the needs of a constituency or of a community or of a group of people. I don't think there is anything illegitimate in having recourse to that method. But because all people cannot alike get up these functions I request the Government and the Diwan not to take the addresses at their face value. Independent examination is necessary and because a group of people or a community has not thought it fit or thought it possible to press their needs through a tea party or through an address that should be no reason why their case should be neglected. One thing is sure. Those who get up such functions to fulfil their personal ends will have nothing to do with the officers they flatter after their retirement. It is those people who strike a middle course, who do not unnecessarily and out of place flatter the Government Officers and who do not irresponsibly criticise them, that will remember the good points of the officers and the Diwan when they have retired from service. Because of the pressure of the two groups — I mean those who always flatter Government and those who always criticise Government—sincere public men find it difficult to get self-expression. If they criticise Government it is dangerous. If they support the Government it is misinterpreted. In the interests of such people who are the real friends of the country, I would again request the Government not to take these tea-parties and addresses at their face value. As I put it in the beginning they must drink their tea offered to them in such tea parties with a pinch of salt.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ.— സർ ,ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇതു് വയറുനിറക്കുന്ന കാര്യമാണു്. ഇതു് വയറുനിറക്കുന്നകാര്യമായതുകൊണ്ടാണെല്ലൊ ഈ വിഷയം വന്നപ്പോൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വയറിലെ മെമ്പർ വളരെ ഗൌരവമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു്. ടി പാർട്ടികൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒഷിച്ചുപോകുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ അതു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ആളുകളാണു ഒഷിച്ചുപോകുന്നതു് എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണു ഞാൻ. Tea-party ഒരുതരം കൈക്കൂലിയാണെന്നു ചിലർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൈക്കൂലി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു പല വിധത്തിലാണു്. ദൈവത്തിനു് കൈക്കൂലികൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു വഴിപാടാണു്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു തിരുമുൽക്കാഴ്ചയായി. ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ദക്ഷിണ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ദാനമായി. ഭിക്ഷുക്കാക്കു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഭിക്ഷയായി. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു കൈക്കൂലിയായി. ഇങ്ങിനെ കൈക്കൂലിക്കു ആളുകളുടെ നിലയും വിലയും നോക്കിയും സന്ദർഭം നോക്കിയും ഓരോ പര്യായങ്ങൾ ഉ

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പയോഗിക്കുന്ന എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. ദൈവങ്ങളുംക്രൂടികൈക്കൂലികൊടുത്തേന മ്മുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറ്റിത്തരികയുള്ളൂ എന്ന സ്ഥിതിയിലാണല്ലൊ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുപോലെ ടി പാർട്ടികൊടുക്കുകയും കൈക്കൂലിയല്ലേ എന്ന ചിലക്ക് ഒരു ശങ്കയുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചായകൊണ്ടോ മംഗളപത്രംകൊണ്ടോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വ്യാമോഹിപ്പിച്ചു കാര്യം കൈക്കലാക്കാമെന്ന് ആരെങ്കിലും വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെപോലെ ഹിമാലയ മണ്ടന്മാർ ലോകത്തിൽ എങ്ങുമില്ല. (ചിരി.) ഇതു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട യുള്ളമെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ നവീന പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരിനമാണ്. ഈ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ ഒരിനംക്രൂടി ചേർന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം. അതുംക്രൂടി ഇതിൽ പെടണമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണു ഞാൻ.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.— അതു് എന്താണ്?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ.— അത് വിശേഷിച്ചൊന്നുമല്ല. പരിഷ്കാരത്തിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നമദ്യപാനംതന്നെ. വിദേശച്ചരക്കു ബഹിഷ്കരിക്കയും സ്വദേശച്ചരക്കിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺഗ്രസ്സുകാരുംക്രൂടി സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്വദേശമദ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഈ സഭയിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി നടന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഇതിന്റെ ശരിയായ തത്വം മനസ്സിലാക്കി പറയുകയാണെന്ന ബോദ്ധ്യം എനിക്കില്ല. മംഗളപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്ന എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതൊരു വഴിപാടല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ ഈ റസലൂഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർതന്നെ ഒരിക്കൽ കാൺഗ്രസു പ്രസിഡണ്ടു വന്നപ്പോൾ മംഗളപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു പണം അനുവദിച്ചില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ലഹളകൂട്ടിയ ഒരാളാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരാൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിനെ എതുക്കുന്നതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ തേയിലസല്ക്കാരം മംഗളപത്രം മുതലായവകളാൽ ചിലർ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നേടുന്നുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. അതുമൂലം ചിലപ്പോൾ പൊതുപ്പണം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗപ്പെടാതെ ദുർല്ലഭം ചില സ്വാർത്ഥികളുടെ സ്വാർത്ഥപൂരണത്തിനാകുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. അതിനുദാഹരണം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കാരാഞ്ചിറ പാലംതന്നെ എടുത്താൽമതി. ദുർല്ലഭമായി ചില ദോഷവശങ്ങൾ ചിലപ്പോൾ ഇതിനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഇതു് ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നു. സ്ഥാനത്തും അസ്ഥാനത്തും വേണ്ടതിനും വേണ്ടാത്തതിനും വേണ്ടവക്കും വേണ്ടാത്തവക്കും അനാവശ്യമായി Tea-party കൊടുത്തു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ദുഷിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ലാസ്യമനോഭാവം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വൈതാളിക മനോഭാവം നമ്മളിൽ ചിലക്കു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു് ഒരിക്കലും സ്വീകാര്യമല്ല. അതിനു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഉത്തരവാദിയല്ല. നമ്മുടെ കൊള്ളരുതായ്മയ്ക്കു് നിയമസഭയിൽ പ്രമേയം അ

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വതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതല്ലേ അപമാനം? പിന്നെ അർഹന്മാരെ മംഗളപത്രം മൂലമോ Tea-party മൂലമോ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലോ മാനിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണു്. നികുതിയായും മറ്റിനങ്ങൾ വഴിയായും നാം ഗവ മെണ്ടിനെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്ന പണം ശമ്പളമായും ബത്തയായും വാങ്ങി ന മ്മൾക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തി എടുപ്പാൻ നിയമിതരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു് അവരുടെ കർത്തവ്യമാണു് അവർ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതെ ങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെ ന്നു് അവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടായിട്ടാണു് ഇതിനെപ്പ റ്റി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അവർ നമുക്കു ചെയ്യുന്ന നന്മകൾ മനസ്സിലാ ക്കാനുള്ള പ്രാപ്തി നമുക്കുണ്ടു് എന്നു് അവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതും ഈ വഴിയിൽക്കൂടിയാണു്. ടി പാർട്ടി മൂലമോ മംഗളപത്രങ്ങൾ മൂലമോ ഇ ങ്ങിനെ പല വിധത്തിലായിരിക്കും നാം അവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്. ഇ തു് ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്ന ഒരു വി ഷയമാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതു് അത്ര നിസ്സാരമായ ഒരു സം ഗതിയാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതു് നമ്മുടെനാട്ടിൽ ഒരു പകർച്ചവ്യാധിപോ ലെ പകർന്നുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം അവതാരകൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചി ട്ടുള്ളതെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. കണ്ണമാലയും ഇതും ഈയി ടെ കുറെ ശക്തിയായി പടർന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ പ്രമേയം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഒരു പക്ഷേ സസന്തോഷം സ്വീകരിക്കുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ പൊ തുജനങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ ആളുകളും Tea-party-യും മറ്റും ആവശ്യമാണെ ന്നു പറയുന്നവരായിരിക്കും. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഡിമോറലയിസേഷൻ വരുമെ ന്ന വിശ്വാസം എനിക്കില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുമില്ല ഇ തിൽ ഇത്രവലിയ ബഹളത്തിന്നൊന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ഇത്ര മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്ര മേയം പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നു് അവതാരകനോടു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷി ക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. കുട്ടി.— സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കു ന്നു. പൂർവ്വകാലങ്ങളിലെ ചരിത്രം നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ പുതിയ സമ്പ്രദായംകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടിൽ പല നന്മകളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ആളുകൾ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു ദി വാൻജിയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വലിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമേധാവികളോ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കേട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ അവരെ കാണുക എന്നുള്ളതു് വളരെ പ്രയാസമാ യിരുന്ന ഒരു കാലമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ഈ പുതിയപ്രസ്ഥാനമായ ടീപ്പാർട്ടി, മംഗളപത്രം മുതലായവയുടെ ആഗമനത്തോടുകൂടി ആ പേരിൽ അവരെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുവരുത്തി സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് അധികാരിയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിന്നും തദ്ദ്വാരാ ഉൾനാടു് ഉപാസികളായവരുടെ പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിന്നും വളരെ നിയോഗപ്പെട്ടു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾതന്നെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള മിക്ക ഗ്രാമങ്ങളും പോയി സന്ദർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരു

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ന്ന ദിവാൻജിമാരിൽ അധികംപേരും ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെ അതു സഞ്ചാര സൌകര്യങ്ങളുള്ളിടത്തു മാത്രമാണെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനു വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ നാട്ടുകാർ അവരുടെ സന്തോഷത്തെ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചു ചായസൽക്കാരങ്ങളോ മംഗളപത്രങ്ങളോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്തു ദോഷമാണുള്ളതെന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈയ്യിടെ ചേരാനെല്ലൂർ വില്ലേജിൽ നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജിയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചു വരുത്തി ആ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെന്നു് ഒരു റസല്യൂഷൻ പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് എനിക്കുതന്നെ അറിയാം. ആ നാട്ടുകാർ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ എന്നോടും ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഒരതിഥിയായി സ്വീകരിച്ചു് അവരുടെ ആവശ്യം ധരിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നു മാത്രമാണു് അതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം, അല്ലാതെ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയുടെ സേവ സമ്പാദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതല്ല. ഈ സംഗതികളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥം അവർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മംഗളപത്രങ്ങൾതന്നെ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകാർ ഇതേവരെ ദിവാൻജിമാർക്കു സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മംഗളപത്രങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവരുടെ നാട്ടിനാവശ്യമായ കാര്യങ്ങളാണു് അധികവും വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മംഗളപത്രവും ടി പാർട്ടിയുംകൊണ്ടു് അനേകം ഗുണങ്ങളാണു നാട്ടിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു് എനിക്കു അനുഭവപൂർവ്വം പറവാൻ കഴിയും.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇത്തരം പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യുന്നതുതന്നെ വളരെ അപമാനകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും ഈ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

* **Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.**— I seriously doubt whether the resolution that is before the House is worthy of consideration by this House. Let us look at the points contained in it and the policy that the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution wants the Government to follow and what the consequences of accepting it would be. Let us consider the case of a very good officer stationed at a certain place being under orders of transfer. At such a time persons who had the opportunity of working under such an officer, persons who have been able to appreciate his merits, persons who have been able to find no fault at all in the ways of his doing his duty, if they take it into their heads to honour him at the time of his departure from their midst, I seriously ask whether that is to be discountenanced. Let us take another case where a request

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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is made through a petition and it is granted by the responsible authorities. The people are very much delighted in their prayer being granted and the persons who were responsible for moving in that matter take it into their heads to invite him to that place into their midst and tell him in his face as a method of expressing their feelings of gratitude to him, "We are very much delighted that our requests have been granted. We have got such and such things more to be granted". I ask whether such a procedure is one which has to be objected to. Instances could be multiplied like this where a tea party or an address would be the most appropriate thing to be done by one set of people, or by an individual or by an institution. To accept this resolution in toto would be rather a thing which an enlightened Government could not find its way to follow.

But I would also like to place before this House another aspect of the resolution. It is stated in this resolution that Government should be pleased to issue strict orders prohibiting addresses and tea-parties to officers including the Diwan. There may be two versions regarding the position of giving addresses and parties to all sorts of Government officers. Indiscriminate tea parties and indiscriminate addresses to all sorts of Government servants in certain cases are objectionable. At times officers not drawing a very high salary or low-placed officers when they are under orders of transfer are entertained at tea parties. There may be certain cases of tea-parties and addresses which have to be put a stop to. If an officer has to be met at a party or has to be given an address either at the time or transfer or retirement or on his being appointed to a new office permission of the Government has to be taken and we can very well trust the Government to use its discretion, in which case to give the permission and in which case to refuse permission. But my respectful submission to this House is in no case should the Diwan be included in the category of officers. He is the representative of the Maharaja and if an address is not to be given to the Diwan also such an attitude will also involve the other question, viz., that His Highness also should not be presented with an address or representations should not be made before His Highness whenever His Highness visits any particular place. For these reasons I feel it my duty to oppose this resolution.

Mr. M. V. Cherian.—I move for a closure.

Mr. P. J. Alexander.—I second it.

Motion was put and carried.

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Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—Government are not in a position to accept this resolution in its unqualified form. In the case of Heads of departments there is already a provision in the Standing Orders that, except in cases of transfer or retirement from service, the previous sanction of Government should always be obtained. There have been instances in which sanction has not been accorded. So far as officers of Government including Heads of Departments are concerned, Government have no objection to accept the principle of the resolution. But it is certainly a large order that the Head of the Administration should also be prohibited from receiving addresses, parties or entertainments. It is well-known that such occasions afford opportunities for contact with the Head of the Administration and are recognised and objectionate modes of representing the needs and suggestions of the people.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I shall answer two or three remarks made during the course of the discussion. I shall be as brief as possible. May I tell the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila that it is quite possible to make our representations without a tea-party and that representations, even though they were not enclosed in a casket or printed in gold letters will be received by the Heads of Departments. I shall give one or two instances from my personal experience. They will serve as an answer to the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas for the points raised by him. The first took place during the time of Mr. Herbert. There was a local grievance in my constituency. I moved a resolution for its redress in this Council. It was discussed and finally accepted. But no action was taken. I requested the Diwan by a formal letter to come and visit the place. He came with the Chief Engineer in his car at the appointed time. I had informed the people of the locality about the Diwan's visit and about a 1000 of them had collected there without any formal invitation cards. There was no decorations either. The whole party walked with the Chief Engineer and the Diwan for about 6 miles discussing the grievances on the way. We inspected the whole place and returned. We felt tired. We improvised a few chairs, brought a few tender cocoanuts and took them. We returned after calling three cheers to the Diwan. The Diwan was convinced of the necessity and the importance of that local need. He gave his anxious consideration to it and made provision for the Thevara Road costing about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000. Sir, I had a similar experience with the present Diwan. I think the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas may remember it. We had certain

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grievances at Oorakam. The Diwan came in his car. We received him at the appointed place. We walked nearly 2 miles discussing the question all the time. He was convinced of the justice of our request and in the course of 2 or 3 days without any tea party or address he passed orders removing the village office and the registry office from the limits of the Sanketham in Oorakam to Cherpu. These clearly show that tea-parties are not absolutely necessary. Why I am objecting to it is that in these days, the people have begun to suspect the bona fides of these got up parties. They have a sort of demoralising effect upon the public. Persons who take active parts in tea parties are seen to be benefited soon afterwards. Persons who have been benefited recently take more active parts in parties which come subsequently. These things really affect the morale of the services. May I assure the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas that it was not out of any spite or illwill that I tabled this resolution. He even went to the length of insinuating that the speeches at one Althara are responsible for all these. There had been speeches at that Althara from time immemorial. Thousands of meetings were held there. No one thought of moving resolutions in this House about tea parties. But it was only after witnessing the performance of some that the idea of crying a halt to it occurred in my mind. Head of the administration may or may not be aware of it. It was a despicable sight to see half a dozen people in Trichur running about asking for and compelling others to give their signatures for a party given to the Diwan in the teeth of strong opposition. It was that sight alone that prompted me to bring forward this resolution. It was nothing else. If I was actuated by any other motive I would have done it long long ago. The Hon'ble Members for Ezhuvas, North and South, said that I am attempting to register my protest against the Government for not granting the request of the Trichur Municipality to sanction the expenditure of an address to the Congress President. I emphatically repudiate the suggestion. There is a lot of difference, Sir, between the giving of an address to the Congress President and the Diwan. The Congress President is never put under obligations by receiving an address. He is the representative of the whole of India and it is the sacred duty of all of us to honour him. The address conferred greater honour on the Municipality than on the President himself.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—One Congress Member was not given the Congress House at Madras.

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Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not know that, Sir. I am only here to answer questions with which I am connected.

Sir, the main crux of the matter is, as I said in the opening speech, you should never put yourself under obligation to anybody. The people are looking at these things with great suspicion. I hope I have answered the main points raised in the discussion. I have brought the evils that come out of these tea parties to the prominent notice of this House and I do not think much purpose will be served by pressing this resolution. I, therefore, beg leave of the House to withdraw this resolution.

Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

3—Opening of a Maternity ward in the Chittur Hospital.

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—"*This Council recommends to the Government to make immediate steps for the opening of a maternity ward attached to the Sirkar Hospital at Chittur and for placing that ward under the care of a Lady Surgeon.*"

In moving this very important resolution seeking the help of the Government in redressing a longstanding grievance and long felt necessity of the inhabitants of Chittur, I would like to bring home to the Hon'ble Members that Chittur happens to be an island, as it were, detached from the rest of the State by a distance of more than 40 miles. With the growth of the place and the increase in the population along with the advancement of civilisation, the ailments of the people are also increasing. Especially in matters of maternity there has been an increasing demand for the aid of professional men and it is the fundamental duty of all civilised Governments to cater to this want of the public. I can speak with a certain amount of experience the very great hardships that the suffering members of the other sex are put to in times of one of the most anxious at the same time sacred period of their life. There is already a Government Hospital in Chittur and another at Nemmara but it is a pity that in neither of these hospitals facilities are provided for attending to maternity cases. In Nemmara at least there is now working under the Health Department a Maternity centre but in the Municipal Town of Chittur even that is lacking. So much so in cases of need those who can afford the luxury of medical attendance, qualified persons are brought from the British Indian Hospitals at Coimbatore or Palghat. But the

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